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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1984

Annual Reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are submitted by States Parties to the international drug control treaties pursuant to article 18, paragraph 1(a) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. A number of States non-Parties co-operate by voluntarily submitting Annual Reports.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

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Introduction

1. This summary covers 97 annual reports for 1984 on the working of the international drug control treaties received by the Secretariat by 10 October 1985. Such annual reports are submitted to the Secretary-General both by States parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, in compliance with their treaty obligations, and also by States non-parties to those conventions, which submit them on a voluntary basis. Data in this summary are taken from Part A (Chapters I-VI) of the annual report questionnaire which deals with legislative and administrative action taken at the national level to implement the international drug control conventions as well as social, legal and general control measures applied to further the aims of those conventions. The reports under review were received from the following countries and territories (countries which voluntarily submitted a report are indicated by an asterisk):

Argentina
Australia
Austria
*Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
*Belize
Burma
*Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
*Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
*Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
*El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
French Polynesia
*Gambia
German Democratic Republic
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Rep.of)
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macao
Madagascar
Malaysia
*Maldives
*Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
*Mozambique
Netherlands
New Caledonia
Norfolk Island
Norway
*Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Qatar	Singapore	Turkey
Republic of Korea	South Africa	*Tuvalu
Romania	Spain	Union of Soviet
Rwanda	Sri Lanka	Socialist Republics
*Saint Vincent and	Sweden	United Arab Emirates
the Grenadines	Switzerland	*United Republic of Tanzania
*San Marino	Thailand	United States of America
Sao Tome and Principe	Togo	Venezuela
		Yugoslavia

2. All the countries and territories which had not filed a report for 1984 by 10 October 1985 have been requested to do so. The following 45 States parties to the 1961 and/or 1971 Conventions had not yet reported by that date:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guinea, Israel, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia.

3. The chapters of this summary are arranged to correspond to the chapter headings in Part A of the latest annual reports questionnaire (E/NR.FORM/1984). Attention is drawn to the fact that the absence of a country or territory in any given list does not necessarily imply that the country or territory should not figure in that list but merely that no official data was available.

4. The following short forms are used in the present summary:

1961 Convention for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.

1971 Convention for the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971.

1972 Protocol for the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972.

Commission for Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council.

I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

5. During 1984 Belgium ratified the 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Convention; several countries reported on progress made towards becoming a Party to the 1961 Convention (Djibouti), to the 1971 Convention (Austria, Canada, Djibouti, Japan and Singapore), and to the 1972 Protocol (Netherlands). For complete data on adherence to date, it is necessary to refer to the most recent edition of the document entitled "Multilateral Treaties Deposited With The Secretary-General". 1/

II. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

6. New laws and regulations relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were reported as having been enacted during 1984 by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gambia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Norfolk Island, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, United States of America and Venezuela.

7. The texts of the legislation referred to in the above paragraph will appear in the United Nations E/NL document series in due course. Appropriate steps have been taken by the Secretariat to obtain those texts which were not submitted with the annual report as required.

8. Bilateral treaties which include drug offences as extraditable offences were reported concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; Egypt and the United States of America; Italy and the United States of America; Maldives and Pakistan; Poland and Cuba; Thailand and Philippines; the United States of America and Ireland; the United States of America and Sweden; the United States of America and Uruguay.

9. The United States of America reported that it had become a Party to the Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

10. Drug offences were reported as extraditable offences under existing national extradition law by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norfolk Island, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Tuvalu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

11. With respect to provisions of the extradition laws referred to in paragraph 10, the following restrictions or exceptions are reported by the countries and territories listed below:

Austria. Only offences that are punishable by at least 12 months imprisonment are extraditable, unless the contrary is provided in an extradition treaty.

Belgium. Extradition can be granted for the offences listed in article 2 of the 1936 Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

Canada. The Extradition Act does not include drug offences as an extraditable offence. When a bilateral treaty, concluded by Canada, schedules drug offences as extraditable, however, such a treaty would prevail over the Extradition Act.

Chad. Extradition will not be considered if the offender is a national of Chad.

Colombia. To be extradictable, the offence has to be punishable by at least four years imprisonment, and extradition is possible only if a sentence has been handed down.

Czechoslovakia. Extradition will be considered if the offender is not a Czechoslovakian national and the drug offence is a criminal act under the law of both the requesting State and Czechoslovakia. Otherwise, the offender is liable to punishment under Czechoslovakian laws.

Finland. Drug offences are extraditable only if they can be characterized as aggravated offences.

France. Extradition can only be granted or requested when offences are punishable with penalties of at least 2 years imprisonment.

Hong Kong. The offence must concern one of the substances listed in the first schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

India. The Extradition Act, 1962, makes smuggling of any narcotic substance an extraditable offence. Normally, extradition is granted in accordance with an extradition treaty in existence with a foreign Government. Extradition is possible, however, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, provided reciprocity is assured.

Italy. The applicable restrictions are provided in the bilateral treaty of extradition and concern the type of infraction and the relevant penalties.

Japan. Extradition shall not be granted when the offence is not punishable by the laws of both countries (requesting and requested countries) or when it is punishable by death or by more than three years imprisonment.

Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein nationals are not extradited.

Netherlands. The possession of 30 grammes or less of hashish is not a felony but a misdemeanour, and therefore not an extraditable offence.

Norway. There is no extradition of Norwegian citizens; extradition may also be refused for humanitarian reasons.

Portugal. Extradition will be granted according to the provisions of law-decree 437/75.

Sweden. For minor offences extradition is excluded. This does not apply to extradition to any of the other Scandinavian countries.

Switzerland. There is no extradition for minor offences.

Tuvalu. Extraditable offences are only those punishable by at least twelve months emprisonment.

12. The following countries and territories reported that drug offences were not extraditable offences under existing national extradition law: Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Macao, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania. Hong Kong stated that if the offender's return is requested from or by a Commonwealth country, the United Kingdom Fugitive Offenders Legislation applies. No treaty is required but reciprocity remains a prerequisite.

13. According to the reports received, extradition can be granted in the following countries and territories:

(1) in the absence of an extradition treaty,
(2) only if so provided by an extradition treaty,
(3) only if reciprocity is assured.

In some instances, responses were made in all three categories. These have been recorded as received by the Secretariat.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Argentina	x		x
Australia	x		x
Austria	x		
Belgium		x	x
Belize	x		
Burundi			x
Cameroon		x	x
Canada		x	x
Chad		x	x
Chile	x		x
Christmas Island	x		x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x		x
Colombia	x		x
Cyprus		x	
Czechoslovakia		x	x
Ecuador		x	
Egypt	x	x	x
El Salvador		x	
Finland	x		
France	x		x
French Polynesia	x		

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Gambia	x		
German Democratic Republic	x		x
Ghana		x	
Greece	x	x	x
Guatemala		x	x
Haiti	x		
Honduras		x	x
Hong Kong		x	x
Hungary			x
India	x		x
Indonesia		x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			x
Iraq	x		
Ireland	x		x
Italy	x 2/	x 3/	
Ivory Coast		x	
Jamaica	x		
Japan	x		
Kenya	x		
Kuwait	x		
Lebanon	x		x
Liechtenstein	x		x
Luxembourg	x		
Madagascar			x
Malaysia	x		
Maldives	x		x
Malta		x	
Mauritius		x	x
Mexico	x		
Monaco	x		
Morocco	x		x
Netherlands		x	
Norfolk Island	x		x
Norway	x		
Oman		x	x
Pakistan		x	
Panama		x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Peru		x	
Philippines		x	x
Poland		x	x
Portugal	x		
Romania	x	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		x	x
San Marino	x		
Sao Tome and Principe		x	x
Singapore		x	x
South Africa	x		
Spain	x		x
Sri Lanka	x		x
Sweden	x		
Switzerland			x
Thailand	x		
Togo	x		
Turkey	x	x	x
Tuvalu	x		
United Republic of Tanzania	x		
United States of America		x	
Venezuela	x		

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

14. The following countries and territories reported the existence of a central body which co-ordinates government policy and action in matters concerning narcotic drugs (ND) and psychotropic substances (PS):

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Argentina	x	x
Australia	x	x
Austria	x	x
Belize	x	x
Burma	x	x
Burundi	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Canada	x	x
Central African Republic	x	x
Chad	x	x
Chile	x	x
Christmas Island	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x	x
Colombia	x	x
Cuba	x	x
Cyprus	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x
Ecuador	x	x
Finland	x	x
France	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x
Gambia	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Ghana	x	x
Greece	x	x
Guatemala	x	x
Guyana	x	x
Haiti		x
Honduras	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x
Iceland	x	x
India	x	x
Indonesia	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x
Iraq	x	x
Ireland	x	x
Italy	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x
Jamaica	x	x
Japan	x	x
Kenya	x	x
Luxembourg	x	
Macao	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Madagascar	x	x
Malaysia	x	x
Maldives	x	x
Malta	x	x
Monaco	x	x
Morocco	x	x
Netherlands	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	x
Pakistan	x	x
Panama	x	x
Peru	x	x
Philippines	x	x
Poland	x	x
Portugal	x	x
Romania	x	x
Rwanda	x	x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x
Sao Tome and Principe	x	x
Singapore	x	x
South Africa	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	
Thailand	x	x
Togo	x	x
Turkey	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x
United States of America	x	x
Venezuela	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x

15. The following countries and territories reported that there is no central body co-ordinating policy and action concerning narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: Bahrain (for narcotic drugs), Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Qatar (for narcotic drugs), Republic of Korea, San Marino, Spain and Tuvalu.

16. The following administrative arrangements, made with respect to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances during 1984 by the Governments listed below, may be of special interest to the international community:

Burma. The people of Burma were organized to take a more active role in the national campaign against drug abuse. The campaign is multi-disciplinary in character and also applies to psychotropic substances.

Central African Republic. An official import certificate under the control of the Inspectorate of Pharmacies is required for supplying all services or retailers.

Colombia. The National Committee on Narcotic Drugs has adopted resolutions establishing requirements for the import, purchase, sale, or manufacture of precursors, chemicals and solvents. Other resolutions establish procedures to be followed by natural persons and corporate entities to buy aircraft or to construct landing strips.

Cuba. A working group set up by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health continues working on prevention of illicit use of psychotropic substances.

Ecuador. The National Institute of Hygiene will have control (at the national level) of matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Finland. A working group was set up by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health to examine matters which will be discussed at the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Haiti. There has been re-enforcement of control measures regarding arrival and departure of both nationals and foreigners, as well as of their baggage.

India. Manufacture, sale and import of methaqualone have been prohibited.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). Distribution of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has been decentralized, and more power given to local authorities to control and to dispense them for medical use.

Ireland. A National Co-ordinating Committee on Drug Abuse was established to assess the information available and to guide the administration in matters relating to laws and arrangements in force.

Luxembourg. National and international co-ordination was undertaken, including control visits to pharmacies and various related investigations.

Malaysia. The Anti-Narcotics Task Force in the National Security Council, Prime Minister's Department, is charged with the co-ordination and monitoring of all anti-narcotics activities and operations of the various implementing agencies, including non-governmental organizations. New regulations concern sale of psychotropic substances only by authorized pharmacists and importation only by licensed importers and distributers.

Norway. The Government's special advisor on narcotics was transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Oman. Psychotropic substances cannot be imported by private pharmacies without prior permission from the Ministry of Health. This permission is subject to registration, which exists for all psychotropic substances since 1983.

Pakistan. Strict controls have been established to restrain the flow of narcotic drugs out of the country. All the enforcement agencies are involved, and efforts have been made to co-ordinate their activities. Registered psychotropic substances are now available only on medical prescription.

Poland. The relevant authorities have prepared a draft law dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Qatar. Measures have been taken to deal with some psychotropic substances as narcotic drugs, according to their potential abuse.

Sri Lanka. Arrangements have been made to cancel visas of foreign nationals convicted of drug offences and to expel them from the country.

Sweden. A government project in the field of drug addict rehabilitation has continued and will be extended to other areas. Special projects are being conducted at four prisons. Inmates are differentiated according to drug habits and need for treatment, and undergo social rehabilitation in various institutions. Extensive staff training continues to increase their knowledge and ability to deal with problems inside the institutions. Projects are also being conducted in the non-institutional correctional system. They concern drug prevention (a special information campaign is being carried on) and rehabilitation (treatment may emphasize psychotherapy or pratical work).

Thailand. The Financial Support Project for Narcotics Control Work was set up at the provincial level by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB). The project aims at forming a basis for solving narcotic problems at the provincial level. Accordingly, guidelines have been established on preventive education, rehabilitation and after care for drug addicts and narcotic law enforcement. To enhance knowledge and understanding of narcotic problems, training of personnel has been undertaken. The ONCB has also encouraged the provinces to organize youth camp training in order to make young people aware of the danger of narcotic drugs and urge them to co-operate with the Government.

Turkey. An obligation to use special import permits was imposed. Pharmacies now retain prescriptions of preparations containing psychotropic substances. Record keeping obligations were enlarged to include wholesalers and retailers.

United States of America. The Drug Abuse Policy Office has continued its review of policies and practices regarding drug trafficking and drug abuse prevention.

IV. CONTROL

A. PRODUCTION

17. Licit cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium in 1984 was authorized by Burma, India, Japan and Portugal. In this context, India reported that 131,039 licences were issued to individual farmers and seven to research centres. Japan reported that 18 licences were issued to individual farmers and 8 to other categories of persons or institutions which were not identified. Portugal reported that cultivation of opium poppy was permitted by law since September 1984, but as of December no permit application had been received.

18. Cultivators in India and Japan are required to deliver their entire opium crop to a Government agency. Such delivery must take place immediately after the harvest in India, and within one month in Japan. Payment is made through a bank in Japan and in cash at the place of delivery in India. In the case of India and Japan, payment is dependent on chemical analysis: India reported a 90 percent payment on delivery and 10 percent after such analysis; Japan reported payment only after analysis, which takes about half a month.

19. The following countries reported that cultivation of the opium poppy was permitted by law for (1) culinary purposes, (2) production of poppy straw, (3) decoration purposes.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Australia	x	x	
Austria	x		x
Czechoslovakia	x		
Finland	x		
France		x	x
German Democratic Republic	x		x
Hungary	x	x	x
India	x		
Liechtenstein	x		
Netherlands	x		x
Poland	x	x	
Romania		x	
Spain		x	
Switzerland	x		
Turkey	x	x	
Yugoslavia	x	x	

20. Licit cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of cannabis was reported by India for three state farms and 153 individual farmers. Licences describe the plots on which such cultivation is permitted. Cultivators are required to deliver their entire crop to a government agency immediately after the harvest; payment is made in cash after weighing the crop either at government treasuries or at government manufacturing yards.

21. Portugal reported that cultivation of cannabis was permitted by law since September 1984 but as of December no permit application had been received. Licit cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of fibres for use in the textile industry was reported by Romania.

22. Wild growth of the cannabis plant was reported by Austria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

23. Reported uses of this cannabis are "hemp-making" (Burma and Chile); "smoking" (Ghana, Mozambique and Rwanda); "consumption" (Greece, Morocco, Mozambique); "decoration" (Pakistan); "illicit use" (Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and South Africa); "illicit traffic" (Cameroon, Honduras, Morocco and Venezuela); "transformation" (Morocco); "trade purposes" (Greece); "illicit manufacture" (Ivory Coast); "illicit cultivation" (Panama); "traditional veterinary medicine" (Burundi).

24. The following countries reported that the cultivation of (1) the opium poppy, (2) the coca bush or (3) the cannabis plant was permitted by law for research purposes:

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Australia	x		x
Austria	x	x	x
Burma	x		
Canada	x		x
Colombia	x	x	
Czechoslovakia			x
Egypt	x		x
Finland	x		
France	x		x
India	x		
Indonesia	x	x	x
Ireland	x		x
Italy	x		

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Japan	x	x	x
Liechtenstein	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x
Netherlands		x	x
Peru		x	
Poland	x		
Portugal	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x
Switzerland	x	x	x
Turkey	x		
United States of America	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x

Details on research actually carried out are as follows:

Opium poppy

Australia. Agronomic research associated with poppy straw production.

Finland. Experimental cultivation for vegetable oil production.

France. Toxiconomical studies on poppy.

India. During the year under review, research work on various aspects of opium poppy cultivation was carried out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to increase morphine content in opium latex, manage plant diseases in Papaver somniferum and improve agronomical practices.

Ireland. Research continues on the effect of growth retardants on alkaloid content.

Japan. Various agronomical, botanical and chemical research studies were carried out.

Poland. Research to obtain low alkaloid content form of Papaver somniferum for food-stuffs industry.

United States of America. Botanical study of Papaver somniferum.

Coca bush

Colombia. Toxicological study of different varieties of coca bush.

United States of America. Botanical studies.

Cannabis

Czechoslovakia. Processing methods are being investigated (chiefly in the textile industry).

France. Chemical and toxiconomical studies on hemp containing very little THC for production of industrial fibres.

Ireland. The development and maintenance of an identification test for use in forensic analysis.

Jamaica. Research on the isolation of cannasol powder from Cannabis sativa, from which cannasol eye drops are prepared. This work was done by the Department of Pharmacology of the University of West Indies.

Japan. (1) Development of cannabis identification methods; (2) metabolic study of cannabis in animals; (3) study on cannabis detection methods using scenting dogs.

United States of America. Botanical, physiological and pharmacological studies.

B. MANUFACTURE

25. The following countries and territories indicated that there was lawful manufacture of (1) narcotic drugs or their preparations, (2) psychotropic substances and (3) alkaloids from poppy straw:

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Argentina	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	
Belgium	x		
Burma	x	x	
Canada	x	x	
Chile	x	x	
Colombia	x	x	
Cyprus	x	x	
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x
El Salvador	x		
Finland	x	x	
France	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
German Democratic Republic	x	x	
Ghana	x	x	
Guatemala	x	x	
Honduras		x	
Hong Kong	x	x	
Hungary	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	
India	x	x	
Indonesia	x	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x		
Iraq	x		
Ireland	x		
Italy	x	x	
Jamaica		x	
Japan	x	x	
Lebanon	x		
Macao		x	
Madagascar	x	x	
Malta	x	x	
Mexico	x		
Netherlands	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	
Panama		x	
Peru	x	x	
Philippines	x	x	
Poland	x	x	x
Portugal	x		x
Republic of Korea	x	x	
Romania	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	
South Africa	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x		
Sweden	x	x	
Switzerland	x		

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Thailand	x	x	
Turkey	x		x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	
United States of America	x	x	
Venezuela	x		
Yugoslavia	x		x

26. The following countries and territories reported that manufacture of narcotic drugs or their preparations was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place;
(3) manufacturers are required to obtain periodical permits;
(4) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(6) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x			x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x			x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x		x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x		x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x		x	x	x
Hungary	x	x		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iceland	x			x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x		x	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x		x		x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x		x	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x		x	x	x

27. The following countries and territories reported that manufacture of psychotropic substances was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place;
(3) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(4) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5
Argentina			x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x 4/	x	x	x	x
Burma	x		x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x		x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x
Gambia	x				
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x		x	x	x
Iceland	x		x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x
Macao	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x		x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x

C. DOMESTIC TRADE

28. Among those countries and territories reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of narcotic drugs, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of narcotic drugs by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) steps were taken to prevent the accumulation of quantities of narcotic drugs in the possession of wholesalers and retailers in excess of normal business requirements;
(5) wholesalers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(6) retailers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(7) prescription was a requirement for the supply or dispensation of narcotic drugs to individuals;
(8) the use of official forms issued in the form of counterfoil books was required for the prescription of narcotic drugs;
(9) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahrain	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Belize	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burundi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Cameroon	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Central African Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Chad	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Christmas Island			x				x		x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands			x				x		x
Colombia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Cuba	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Djibouti	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Gambia	x	x	x		x	x	x		
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x		x	x		x		
Italy	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Japan	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Liechtenstein	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Luxembourg	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Macao	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Madagascar	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Maldives	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mauritius	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mexico	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Monaco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mozambique	x	x	x	x	x		x		
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
New Caledonia	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x	x			x	x		x
Norway	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x				x		x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x	x					x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Marino	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Sao Tome and Principe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x		x		
South Africa	x	x	x		x		x		x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x	x	x			x		x
Sweden	x	x			x		x		
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tuvalu							x		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	

29. The following countries and territories reported that there were certain restrictions imposed upon the prescribing or dispensing of narcotic drugs to individuals:

Argentina. Daily doses are controlled and drugs are dispensed for a maximum of 10 days only.

Australia. Narcotic drugs may only be prescribed to non-addicts for a period of up to two months, unless approved by the State Health authority. Addicts may only be supplied for a certain period with the approval of the State Health authority. All prescriptions for narcotics are only valid for six months, with a maximum of three refills.

Bahrain. Dispensed only on special prescription.

Barbados. A narcotic drug or preparation shall not be supplied on any one prescription more than once, unless it so specifies and indicates the number of times (not exceeding three) and the intervals at which it may be supplied.

Belgium. The doctor can be asked to justify a prescription to the provincial medical commission.

Belize. Prescriptions may not be refilled and supply is limited to one week.

Burma. Reasons for prescribing narcotic drugs have to be given.

Burundi. Prescriptions are valid only once and the quantities dispensed limited.

Cameroon. Treatment is limited to seven days and prescription is valid only once.

Canada. Methadone prescribing is limited to physicians authorized by the Department of National Health and Welfare. This Department also has the authority to restrict the distribution of drugs to prescriptions or orders issued by health professionals.

Chile. Prescriptions can only be dispensed on a one-time basis.

Colombia. The sectorial health service prepares and sells counterfoil books to each doctor and must authorize high consumption.

Cuba. Prescriptions are valid only once and the quantities to be dispensed limited.

Cyprus. In addition to a medical prescription, a licence issued by the Minister of Health is required in the case of repeated use.

Czechoslovakia. Law requires that the prescription of narcotic drugs must be appropriate for the effective treatment of the ailment. A medical prescription cannot be used again.

Djibouti. Prescriptions are valid only for seven days and there are no refills.

Ecuador. Prescriptions set the maximum and minimum dose to be dispensed.

Egypt. The law establishes the use of official forms, indicating the name and address of the doctor treating the patient, the patient's name, the drugs being taken, the quantity and the date of prescription.

El Salvador. Prescriptions are dispensed once only and are retained by the dispensing authority.

Finland. Prescriptions may not be refilled.

France. The duration of the prescription is limited and its retention by the pharmacist is a requirement. There cannot be a renewal of a prescription.

French Polynesia. The quantities supplied are limited to seven days of treatment. No renewal of the prescription.

German Democratic Republic. Only authorized narcotic drugs may be prescribed; their quantity is limited. Prescriptions for narcotic drugs shall be valid for five days; they may not be refilled.

Greece. There is a limit fixed for the largest quantity that may be prescribed and dispensed. The prescription is kept by the pharmacist for a period of three years.

Guatemala. Prescriptions may be issued or authorized by the Central Department of Drugs. They cannot be used more than once and are not valid for more than 24 hours.

Guyana. Refilled prescriptions must be retained on premises for two years from date of last dispensing for inspection by drug inspectors.

Honduras. The Medical Association of Honduras has been authorized to use a special counterfoil book. Certain products, such as pethidine, can only be prescribed in a limited quantity for each prescription.

Hong Kong. A drug may not be supplied before the date specified on the prescription. A prescription for dangerous drugs may expressly state that it may, subject to a lapse of an interval or intervals specified in the prescription, be dispensed a second or third time.

Hungary. Only a quantity for 10 days may be prescribed. The prescriptions are kept by the pharmacist. In case of prolongation, the prescriptions must be approved by the competent authority.

Iceland. The quantity of certain drugs to be dispensed at any one time is limited .

Iraq. Prescription of narcotics for a long duration in the case of specific and incurable disease can only be supplied on the recommendation of at least three doctors and subject to approval by the Ministry of Health.

Ireland. Prescriptions are limited to one month, and cannot be refilled. A prescription may, however, be dispensed in instalments when the prescriber so indicates; in that case the period of validity is limited to three months.

Italy. Every prescription must be limited to only one preparation and to a dosage for therapeutical treatment of not more than eight days.

Ivory Coast. Dispensed quantity is limited to seven days of treatment.

Jamaica. A drug may not be supplied for more than two weeks of treatment. Prescription is valid only once unless so indicated; in that case it may be repeated once or twice.

Japan. Only medical practitioners specially licensed to prescribe or administer narcotic drugs may do so, and they may do so only for the medical treatment of disease. They must not administer, supply or prescribe them in order to alleviate the symtoms of addiction or for the treatment of addiction.

Kenya. A prescription cannot be dispensed more than three times at stated intervals, if the prescription so requires. No patient may be supplied with narcotic drugs from two prescribers at the same time.

Kuwait. No refill of prescriptions is allowed.

Lebanon. Prescriptions dispensing an amount of narcotic drug exceeding one week's requirement must be approved by the Narcotics Service.

Liechtenstein. Prescriptions are valid only once.

Luxembourg. The quantity delivered is limited to a seven-day supply. No renewal is allowed without an indication by the doctor.

Madagascar. Prescriptions can only be used once. Only one page of the counterfoil book can be used per prescription.

Malaysia. Prescriptions are not supplied more than once unless specific intervals are expressly stated.

Malta. Prescriptions have to be issued using a special green form and can be dispensed only once. Whenever a medical practitioner has to issue a prescription for these drugs "for professional use" the maximum amount at any one time shall be ten phials or twenty tablets of the drug and a record shall be kept in an appropriate register of the name, surname, age and address of the patients to whom the drug has been administered. On the prescription form, additional information is required when methadone is prescribed, such as the expected duration of treatment and the medical indication for the drug.

Mauritius. Prescriptions must be presented for dispensing not later than seven days after the date shown on the prescription.

Mexico. The quantity dispensed for narcotics is limited and prescriptions are valid only once.

Morocco. There is a prohibition for doctors to prescribe and for pharmacists to dispense prescriptions for a duration of more than seven days.

Netherlands. Prescriptions must be filled within a specific time.

New Caledonia. Prescriptions can only be dispensed up to a maximum of seven days.

Norfolk Island. Prescriptions shall be dispensed by hospital pharmacists and registered parmacists. Records must be kept of quantities dispensed and recipients.

Norway. Prescriptions can only be used once.

Panama. Drugs to be injected are only dispensed in a quantity sufficient for a 48-hour duration and the prescription is only valid for 48 hours after issuance. Prescriptions cannot be refilled.

Peru. Prescription can only be used once and the purchaser's name has to be written down on the reverse of the prescription.

Philippines. Physicians duly licensed to prescribe narcotic drugs are prohibited to stockpile them, and prescriptions are for specific individual patients. Quantities of narcotic drugs prescribed are limited.

Poland. The amount of narcotic drug prescribed on one form cannot exceed 10 maximum daily dosages of a particular drug. A prescription for a narcotic drug is valid during 14 days. The prescription cannot be refilled.

Portugal. Each prescription is only valid for one delivery and is no longer valid ten days after the date of issue.

Romania. The quantities dispensed are limited and prescriptions cannot be refilled.

Rwanda. A prescription is valid only once and for five days.

San Marino. The quantities dispensed for each prescription are limited and prescriptions are valid only once.

Singapore. The quantities prescribed must be written in both words and figures. A prescription is valid for 30 days only, and there is no refilling.

South Africa. Only written prescriptions are valid and only for 30 days from date of issue. No refills are allowed. The quantity must be stated in both figures and words.

Spain. In case of long-term treatment, prior medical and health service authorization is required and a special supplementary prescription form is used.

Sri Lanka. Only a three day supply can be prescribed. No refills are allowed, unless authorized by a medical practitioner.

Sweden. The prescriptions are kept in pharmacies for three years. They must not be refilled. Telephone prescriptions must not exceed five simple doses. The prescribers have to be assured of the identity of the person for whom the prescription is valid.

Switzerland. A prescription is valid only once.

Thailand. Preparations containing narcotic drugs in Schedule II may only be dispensed by the prescribing doctor. Preparations in Schedule III are dispensed only by pharmacists.

Togo. The quantity to be dispensed may not exceed an amount sufficient for seven days. The original of the prescription is retained by the pharmacist.

Turkey. The quantity dispensed in one prescription is limited and cannot be refilled. The prescription is kept for five years for inspection purposes.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Patients are assigned to specific pharmacies. The amount of a prescribed narcotic drug in any one prescription is limited. The prescription remains at the pharmacy and is controlled by the Standing Committee on Drug Control and by the Chief Directorate of Pharmacies of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

Venezuela. When prescribing medication, doctors must not exceed dosages established for 48 hours. The prescription cannot be refilled.

30. Among those countries and territories reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of psychotropic substances, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of psychotropic substances by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) prescription requirements were applicable to substances in Schedules II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention;
(5) records were required to be kept on the distribution of psychotropic substances;
(6) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahrain	x			x	x	x
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize	x	x	x		x	x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burundi	x	x	x	x	x 5/	x
Cameroon	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x 6/	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x			x
Chad	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	
Christmas Island			x	x	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands			x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cuba	x	x		x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Djibouti			x	x	x	
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x	
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x		x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x		x	x	
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	
Honduras	x	x	x		x	x
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x	
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	
India	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x		x	x	
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x		x	x	
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x		x	x	x
Kenya	x	x	x		x	
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	
Macao	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maldives	x	x				x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritius	x	x		x	x	
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x
Monaco	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mozambique	x	x				
Netherlands	x 7/	x 7/	x 7/	x	x	x 7/
New Caledonia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x		x	x	x
Oman	x	x	x	x	x	
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	
Republic of Korea	x	x		x	x	x
Qatar	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x 8/	x
Rwanda	x	x		x		x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x	x	
San Marino	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sao Tome and Principe	x	x		x		x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x	
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka						x
Sweden	x	x		x	x	
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tuvalu				x	x	

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x			x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x9/	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x			

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

31. The system of control of narcotic drugs based on import certificates and export authorizations was applied in all countries and territories reporting.

32. In connection with the application of this control system there were some difficulties encountered during 1984. Belgium reported that several countries did not return the endorsement within a reasonable time. Cameroon reported that there were considerable delays in return of documents. France reported that export endorsements were frequently missing and that post office boxes were sometimes used as an address. The German Democratic Republic reported that no export authorizations were received from one neighbouring country. Malta reported serious difficulties in receiving the export authorization whenever fentanyl is imported from Belgium. Panama reported that some countries do not provide import certificates for preparations containing dextropropoxyphene.

33. Article 31 of the 1961 Convention requires that import certificates or export authorizations for narcotic drugs state the international non-proprietary name proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization. In 1984, this was not reported to be a requirement in Belgium, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kenya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mozambique, Oman, Panama, Rwanda, San Marino, Turkey, Tuvalu and the United Republic of Tanzania. Of the foregoing, Belgium, Ethiopia, Kenya, Luxembourg, Panama and Turkey are Parties to the 1961 Convention.

34. The right to export or import certain narcotic drugs was exercised by an organization in Burma, Central African Republic, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Polynesia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Macao, Maldives, Malaysia, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania.

35. Individuals or private enterprises were licensed to import or export certain narcotic drugs in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, French Polynesia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States of America.

36. Among countries and territories reporting a control system applied to the import and export of psychotropic substances listed in the schedules of the 1971 Convention, the form such control took varied according to the following table:

(1) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule I;
(2) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II;
(3) a system of declarations for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule III;
(4) a special control for psychotropic substances listed in Schedule IV.

It must be borne in mind that the absence of any indication of a control system in the following table may be due to the fact that import and export are prohibited. This is especially true with respect to substances in Schedule I.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Argentina	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x		
Bahrain	x	x	x	x
Barbados	x	x	x	x
Belize	x	x		
Belgium	x	x		
Burundi	x	x		
Cameroon	x	x	x	
Canada	x 10/	x	x 11/	x 12/
Central African Republic	x			
Chile	x	x	x	x
Christmas Island	x	x	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x	x	x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x
Cuba		x		
Cyprus	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x		x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x
El Salvador			x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	
France	x	x	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
French Polynesia		x	x	
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	
Greece	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x
Guyana		x	x	x
Honduras	x	x	x	x
Hong Kong	x 13/	x 14/		x 15/
Hungary	x	x	x	
Iceland	x	x		
India	x	x	x	x
Indonesia		x	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	
Ireland	x	x		
Italy	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x
Kuwait		x	x	x
Lebanon	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x		
Macao	x	x	x	x
Madagascar		x	x	
Malaysia	x			x 16/
Maldives	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x
Mauritius		x		x
Mexico	x	x		x
Monaco	x	x	x	
Morocco	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x		x 17/
New Caledonia	x	x		x 18/
Norfolk Island	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x
Oman	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	
Panama		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Peru		x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x		
Rwanda	x	x	x	
San Marino	x	x	x	x
Sao Tome and Principe	x			
Singapore	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	
Spain	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka			x	
Sweden	x	x	x	
Thailand	x	x	x	
Togo	x	x	x	
Turkey	x	x	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	
United States of America	x	x	x	x
Venezuela		x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x

37. Some difficulties have been reported in connection with the system of import and export control referred to in paragraph 36. Djibouti reported some problems with donations and international aid entering the country without an import certificate. Panama reported that, due to administrative complications, it had not established a requirement for import authorization for benzodiazepines; nevertheless, they are available only on prescription.

E. CARRIAGE IN FIRST-AID KITS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

38. Carriage of limited amounts of narcotic drugs (ND) or psychotropic substances (PS) in first-aid kits in international traffic is permitted without prior authorization in some countries or territories and prohibited in others. The following table sets forth the situation with respect to such carriage as reported in annual reports for the year 1984.

PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Argentina	x		x	
Australia	x		x	
Austria	x		x	
Bahrain	x		x	
Barbados	x		x	
Belgium	x		x	
Belize		x		x
Burma	x		x	
Burundi		x	x	
Cameroon		x		x
Canada	x		x	
Central African Republic		x		
Chile		x		x
Colombia	x		x	
Cuba		x		x 19/
Cyprus	x		x	
Czechoslovakia		x		x
Djibouti	x		x 20/	
Ecuador	x		x	
Egypt		x		x
El Salvador		x		x
Ethiopia		x		x
Finland	x		x	
France	x		x	
French Polynesia		x		x
Gambia		x		x
German Democratic Republic	x		x	
Ghana		x		x
Greece		x		x
Guatemala	x		x	
Guyana		x		x
Haiti		x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Honduras	x		x	
Hong Kong	x		x	
Hungary	x		x	
Iceland	x		x	
India	x		x	
Indonesia		x		x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		x	x	
Iraq	x		x	
Ireland	x		x	
Italy		x		x
Ivory Coast		x		x
Jamaica	x		x	
Japan		x		x
Kenya	x		x	
Liechtenstein	x			
Luxembourg		x		x 21/
Macao		x		x
Madagascar		x		x
Malaysia	x		x	
Maldives		x		x
Malta	x		x	
Mauritius	x		x	
Mexico		x		x
Mozambique		x		x
Netherlands	x		x	
Norway	x		x	
Oman		x		x
Pakistan		x		x
Panama		x		x
Peru		x		x
Philippines		x		x
Poland		x	x	
Portugal		x	x	
Qatar		x	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Republic of Korea		x		x
Romania		x		x21/
Rwanda		x		x
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x		x	
Sao Tome and Principe	x		x	
Singapore	x		x	
South Africa	x 22/		x 22/	
Spain	x		x	
Sri Lanka		x		x
Sweden	x		x	
Switzerland	x			
Thailand	x		x	
Togo		x		x
Turkey		x	x	
Tuvalu	x		x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x		x	
United Arab Emirates		x		x
United Republic of Tanzania	x		x	
United States of America	x		x	
Venezuela		x		x
Yugoslavia	x		x	

V. PROHIBITIONS

39. The following countries have reported that certain new prohibitions were enacted during 1984 with respect to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

Canada. Unauthorized possession of pentazocine was prohibited.

Egypt. Unauthorized possesion of alfentanil was forbidden.

India. Importation, manufacture and sale of methaqualone were prohibited.

Malaysia. Importation, export, use for medical purposes, possession and production of monoacethylmorphine were forbidden. Alfentanil, eticyclidine, rolicyclidine and tenocyclidine were included in group B of the Malaysian Poisons Ordinance.

Philippines. Alfentanil was included in the list of Dangerous Drugs and further categorized as a prohibited drug. Pentazocine was temporarily excluded from the list of regulated drugs subject to certain conditions. Nevertheless, it is subject to prescription requirements and to the provisions of article 12 of the 1971 Convention concerning control of the international trade and article 13 concerning the prohibition of and restriction on export and import.

United States of America. Alfentanil, was placed in Schedule I of the CSA and bromazepan, camazepam, clotiazepam, cloxazolam, delorazepam, estazolam, ethyl loflazepate, fludiazepam, flunitrazepam, haloxazolam, ketazolam, loprazolam, lormetazepam, medazepam, nimetazepam, nordazepam, oxazolam, pinazepam and tetrazepam were placed in Schedule IV.

VI. LEGAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES

40. All reporting countries stated that drug cases are in general dealt with by ordinary courts, with the exception of Cocos (Keeling) Island, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Iraq.

41. Special courts or special chambers of ordinary courts for handling certain drug cases were reported by Australia, Belgium (but only in a few of the largest jurisdictions), Burma, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy (for civil but not criminal matters), Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

42. Moreover, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo and the United States of America reported other special institutions handling drug cases involving juveniles.

43. The following countries and territories reported that the law provides that drug abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation or social reintegration:

(1) as an alternative to conviction or punishment;
(2) in addition to conviction or punishment.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Argentina		x
Australia	x	x
Austria	x	x
Bahrain	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Barbados	x	x
Belgium	x	x
Burma	x	x
Chile	x	
Czechoslovakia	x	x
Ecuador	x	
Egypt	x	
France	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x
Gambia	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Ghana		x
Greece	x	x
Guyana	x	x
Haiti		x
Honduras	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x
Indonesia	x	x
Ireland	x	
Italy	x	
Kuwait		x
Lebanon		x
Liechtenstein	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x
Macao	x	x
Malaysia	x	
Mexico		x
Morocco	x	
Mozambique	x	
Netherlands	x	x
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	
Panama		x
Peru	x23/	
Philippines	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Poland	x	x
Portugal	x	x
Qatar	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x
Romania	x	
San Marino	x	x
Singapore	x	x
South Africa	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	x
Thailand	x	
Togo		x
Turkey	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		x
United Republic of Tanzania		x
United States of America	x	x
Venezuela	x	
Yugoslavia		x

44. Cyprus reported that although the law does not provide for measures other than conviction and punishment, the Attorney-general can order such measures. India replied in the negative, but reported that in practice some cases can be considered for hospitalization and treatment under medical advice. Italy reported that there were no penal laws permitting abusers of drugs to undergo treatment in lieu of conviction or punishment or in addition thereto. In the course of the criminal trial, however, the defendant who was acquitted for possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, was directed to a hospital or ambulatory care centre for detoxification and rehabilitation. If the person refused to undergo therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment, the medical institution notified the judicial authorities for civil adjudication of certain drug cases.

45. With regard to the aforementioned provisions, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia reported that the courts did order such measures during the year under review.

46. Apart from such provisions, various countries and territories reported that there were other means of handling drug offenders outside the court system, some of which are reported below as being of possible interest to the international community.

Argentina. The National Centre for Social Re-education has been established to handle cases of drug abuse.

Australia. Very young offenders are dealt with by Juvenile Aid Panels. The system used in Australia provides for voluntary admission, treatment for the first offender and counselling as a condition of bond.

Austria. Probation services offer guidance for addicts and help in social reintegration. Governmental and non-governmental organizations take care of drug offenders.

Barbados. In certain cases, juveniles are referred to the Juvenile Liaison Scheme.

Belgium. Foreign drug traffickers may be expelled from the country. On the other hand, drug abusers (even small traffickers) can be submitted to probation with suspension of the judgement or of the execution of the sentence. In such a case, the abuser comes under the supervision of a probationary assistant.

Central African Republic. Offenders may be expelled from the country after execution of the penalty.

Chile. The Ministry of Health maintains specialized treatment establishments. Private clinics also provide treatment.

Cuba. Offenders may receive ambulatory medical treatment or in hospitals.

Czechoslovakia. Control measures are exercized by health and security authorities.

Ecuador. Treatment is given in specialized clinics and mental health services.

Egypt. Measures were taken to ensure the confiscation of property of certain dangerous traffickers. A register of suspected persons was kept. Anyone who had repeatedly been prosecuted or who had acquired a reputation of being involved in crime related to illicit traffic would be treated as a suspect.

El Salvador. Treatment is given in psychiatric hospitals and in private clinics.

Finland. Services of the municipal welfare offices, among others, are to provide instruction, supportive care, supervision and guidance in an appropriate care institution.

France. Offenders can be subject to customs sanctions such as seizures of drugs and of the vehicles of transport utilized, or to customs fines.

French Polynesia. Foreign offenders may be expelled from the territory by the administrative authorities.

German Democratic Republic. Other means of handling drug offenders were fines, disciplinary measures or prohibition from further possession of narcotic drugs.

Honduras. Abusers may be sent to specialized centres for rehabilitative treatment.

Hong Kong. Drug offenders may be placed on probation or may be sent to a drug addiction treatment centre. Drug addicts may also voluntarily attend such a centre.

Indonesia. Drug offenders may receive voluntary treatment.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). As drug addiction is considered as an offence by the law, offenders who are arrested are taken to special camps in which they undergo a treatment and rehabilitation programme.

Italy. Certain measures of an administrative nature may lead to the destruction of confiscated drugs or the repeal of the authorization to produce or manufacture drugs.

Macao. Voluntary internment in the hospital may be requested.

Malaysia. Drug traffickers may be held in preventive detention centres for a period of two years.

Mexico. Treatment of abusers was given in the health centres and psychiatric hospitals of the Secretariat for Health and Social Work, and in the Centres of Juvenile Integration.

Monaco. Offenders may be refused permission to enter, or may be expelled from, the Principality.

Netherlands. Measures of treatment may be ordered as an alternative to prosecution.

Norway. Drug abusers may be sent for treatment to special psychiatric institutions.

Oman. Drug abusers are hospitalized and their families and dependants are looked after by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Panama. Treatment was given in hospitals and psychiatric wards.

Peru. Decree Law No. 22095 of Chapter III of the Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts Act provides for medical treatment and social rehabilitation. Special services have been created for rehabilitation and treatment of drug dependants.

Philippines. Drug abusers who voluntarily submit to the proper authorities, without court orders, are provided treatment and rehabilitation services.

Poland. Medical treatment may be given,

Qatar. Offenders under eighteen years old can be released on condition of good moral behaviour and on their parents' assurance.

Singapore. The Director of the Central Narcotics Bureau was empowered to send drug abusers for treatment in an approved institution for an initial period of up to six months. The law provides for a maximum period of three years of treatment and rehabilitation, subject to review every six months.

South Africa. Whenever possible drug abusers are treated in their community, in clinics and hospitals, without using court procedures.

Spain. Centres for public or private assistance, financed by various sources, were established.

Sri Lanka. Customs authorities may impose monetary fines in cases of illegal import or export of narcotic drugs.

Sweden. In the case of lesser offences, the prosecutor may order summary punishment for the offence if the defendant pleads guilty and a fine is considered sufficient punishment.

Togo. A centre was established to educate and socially reintegrate minors.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The authorities of the Ministry of the Interior imposed monetary fines in cases of illegal production.

United States of America. The National Institute of Drug Abuse established a nationwide treatment programme.

Venezuela. Public and private centres exist for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

47. A government authority which helps persons convicted of drug offences to reintegrate into society was reported by Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

48. The following countries and territories reported that the law makes provisions for prosecution or punishment of drug offences committed outside the national territory by (1) nationals or (2) foreigners:

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Argentina	x	x
Austria	x	x
Belgium	x	x 24/
Burundi	x	x
Cameroon	x	x
Canada	x	x
Central African Republic	x	x
Chad	x	
Colombia	x	x
Cyprus	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	
Ecuador	x	x
Egypt	x	x 25/
Finland	x	x
France	x	x
French Polynesia	x	
Gambia	x	
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Greece	x	
Haiti	x	x
Hungary	x	x
India	x	
Iraq	x	
Ireland	x	x
Italy	x	
Ivory Coast	x	
Lebanon	x	
Liechtenstein	x	
Maldives	x	
Monaco	x	x
Morocco	x	x
Netherlands	x	
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	
Peru	x	
Poland	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Qatar	x	
Republic of Korea	x	
Romania	x	x
San Marino	x	x
Sao Tome and Principe	x	x
Singapore	x	
Sri Lanka	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	x
Togo	x	
Turkey	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x
United States of America	x	x
Venezuela		x
Yugoslavia	x	x

The Netherlands replied in the negative but reported that a bill was before Parliament to provide for prosecution and punishment of foreigners who procure, or assist in procuring, outside the country, dangerous drugs for import into or ultimate export from the Netherlands. Thailand also replied in the negative, but reported that the Opium Act B.E. 2472 of 1929 stipulates that any person residing in Thailand and engaged in opium traffic in a foreign country, where this offence is contrary to the legislation relating to opium, shall be punishable in Thailand.

49. A provision of the law to expunge the record of a conviction for a criminal drug offence after a given period of time is reported in Austria, Bahrain, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, French Polynesia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Djibouti replied in the negative but reported that an exception is made in cases where rehabilitation is possible for the offender.

50. The following legal or social measures, put into effect during the year under review in the countries and territories listed below, may be of special interest to the international community.

Barbados. The Ministry of Health appointed an advisory committee to look into the misuse of drugs and to make recommendations thereon. The Royal Barbados Police Force has developed a drug awareness programme to be implemented soon on a continous basis by way of lectures on misuse and abuse of drugs.

Burma. An act of 1974 for prevention of drug addiction has brought about the creation of the Wettigan Social Rehabilitation Centre and Trade Training Centre in Kathekwin-Pekon Shan State.

Canada. The Young Offenders Act results in youths being treated under law as adults only if over 18 years of age. The maximum penalty for those under 18 is three years incarceration.

Colombia. New decrees came into force which establish that drug offences related to illicit traffic will fall within the competence of the military penal justice, and not within the competence of the civil justice system.

Finland. A bill concerning treatment and rehabilitation of addicts was presented to Parliament.

France. A Circular of 17 September 1984 of the Directorate of Criminal Justice and Pardons established certain new judicial procedures in drug cases.

Hong Kong. Important amendments to the law provide that a dangerous drug may now be held in transit only if it has been lawfully exported from the country of origin to the country of destination, and if it is accompanied by valid authorizations. Another important amendment to the law was enacted to provide for the presumption that a person who is proved or presumed to have been manufacturing a dangerous drug knew that what was being manufactured was a dangerous drug.

India. Seminars and talks were conducted by educational institutions of the community organizations. Publicity campaigns against the harmful effects of abuse of drugs were also conducted.

Ireland. The Misuse of Drugs Act, 1984, extended the definition of cannabis and provided for the easier enforcement of the laws and requirements in regard to drugs. The Criminal Justice Act, 1984, amended the criminal law and procedure in a number of respects to deal more effectively with serious crime, including serious offences under the Misuse of Drugs Acts. A more rigorous checking system for applications for passparts was introduced. Greater surveillance over the prescribing of drugs by doctors was carried out with a view to the detection of irresponsible prescribing.

Italy. Contracts were concluded providing that public bodies competent in therapeutic treatment and rehabilitation would lend their aid to penal establishments in the various administrative jurisdictions. Social health workers developed a liaison procedure between prisons and the administrative jurisdictions in the interest of rehabilitating addicts that were released from prison.

Jamaica. A committee was set up to focus on all problems of drug abuse. Seminars, television programmes and advertisements in radio programmes on the effects of drug abuse were prepared.

Japan. The campaign against stimulant abuse, which was begun in 1981, was continued during the year under review.

Mauritius. The Government has reinforced existing legislation so that drug-related offences will be punished more severely.

Mexico. The publicity campaign already begun was continued to prevent drug abuse and to ensure that drug abusers would present themselves for rehabilitation to health centres, psychiatric hospitals and to Centres for Juvenile Integration.

Norway. Amendments to the Norwegian Penal Code and to the Act of 20 June 1964, relating to medicaments and poison, increased penalties from 15 years to 21 years imprisonment for major drug offences. Amendments to the Norwegian Medicinal Act increased the penalty for possession of narcotic drugs for personal use from three to six months imprisonment. By the same act, the remaining part of the penal clause relating to narcotic drugs and the like was transferred from the Medicinal Act to the Penal Code.

Oman. A special section in a psychiatric hospital was designated for drug addicts and abusers.

Poland. The drafting of a new comprehensive law on the prevention of narcotic drug abuse was completed; it has still be passed in Parliament. It establishes that the Government should carry out rehabilitation activities and that civic organizations may also provide rehabilitation services.

South Africa. A draft revising existing laws was submitted for probable promulgation.

Spain. Law 4/1984 of 9 March modifies article 338 of Law of Criminal Prosecution.

Sri Lanka. Amendments to the Poison, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act No. 13 of 1984 increased penalties for drug offences and established the death penalty and imprisonment for life for certain offences. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board was set up to formulate and review national policy for the control, prevention and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Thailand. New ordinances establish steps to be taken for effective co-ordination of investigation and prosecution of narcotics offences and methods of transmission of seized drugs for scientific analysis so that these methods will be carried out in the same manner all over the country.

Togo. The law regarding traffic and use of narcotic drugs has been revised in order to increase penalties.

United States of America. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 was signed into law on 12 October 1984. The Diversion Control Amendments to the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and the Controlled Substances Import/Export Act contain provisions for emergency scheduling of new drugs of abuse, expanded grounds for revocation or denial of practitioner registrations, a clarification of practitioner recordkeeping requirements and a new authority to seize controlled substances in the hands of defunct registrants. Significant increased criminal penalties were also established.

Venezuela. A new law on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was enacted.

Yugoslavia. The basis of a general programme for prevention and suppression of drug abuse was established.

Notes

1/ ST/LEG/SER.E/3

2/ Foreigners only.

3/ Nationals only.

4/ Only for substances in Schedules I and II.

5/ Only for substances in Schedule II

6/ Substances in Schedule I are restricted to research

7/ Substances in Schedule I and II.

8/ Substances in Schedule II.

9/ All transfers of CSA Schedule I and II drugs are made pursuant to official order forms.

10/ All substances in Schedule I except mescaline require import/export permits.

11/ All substances in Schedule III except glutethimide require import/export permits.

12/ Only for amfepramone, barbital, benzphetamine, methylphenobarbital, phendimetrazine and phenobarbital.

13/ Only for lysergide and tetrahydrocannabinol.

14/ Only for amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methamphetamine, methaqualone and phencyclidine.

15/ Only for barbital.

16/ Only for flunitrazepam.

17/ Only for amfepramone, benzphetamine, phendimetrazine, phentermine and pipradrol.

18/ Only for methaqualone.

19/ Only for substances in Schedule II.

20/ Substances in Schedules III and IV.

21/ Only for substances in Schedules III and IV.

22/ Prior authorization is needed for South African based ships and aircraft.

23/ Except if they are traffickers.

24/ Foreign co-conspirators or accomplices in a crime committed by a Belgian may be prosecuted either with the Belgian defendant or after the Belgian's sentence.

25/ Provided they are the authors or associated with such acts committed entirely or partially in Egyptian territory.